

Mitigating Oscillations

EPRI Update

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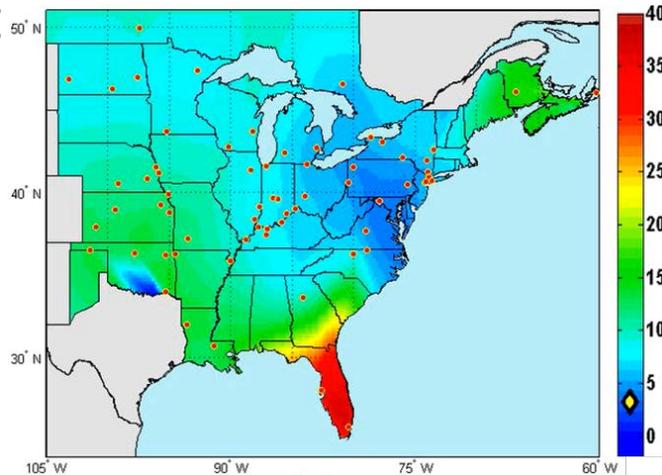
NASPI Work Group
November 4, 2020



Low Frequency Oscillations

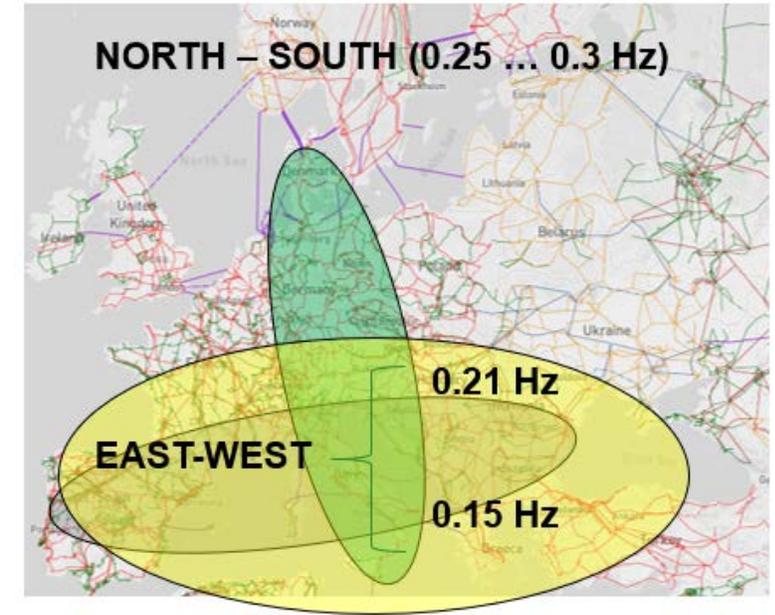
Unites States

- January 2019 event
 - 0.25 Hz oscillations propagated through entire Eastern Interconnection
 - Lasted for 17 mins
 - Source: Florida generator

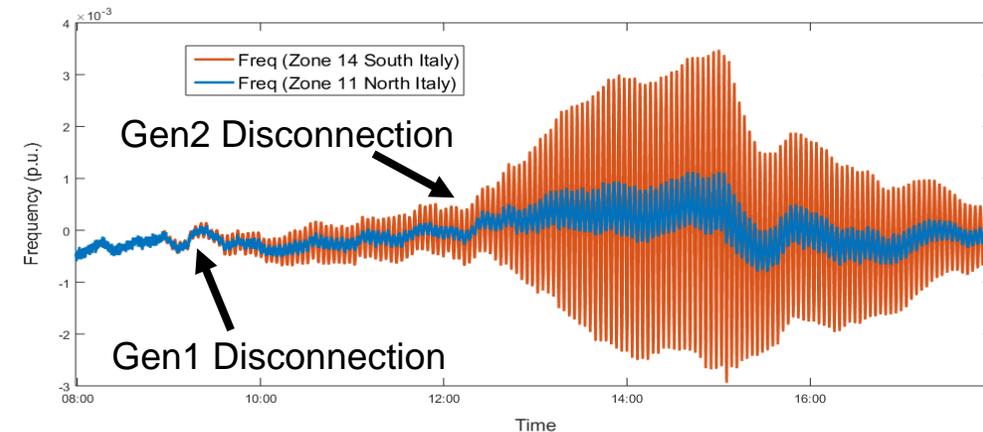
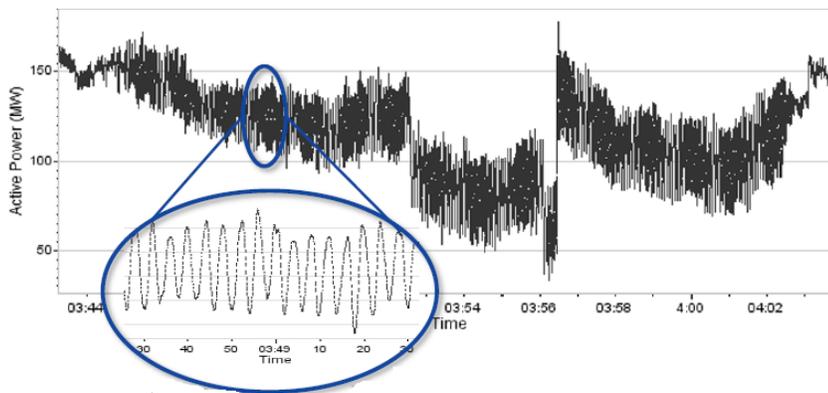


Continental EU System

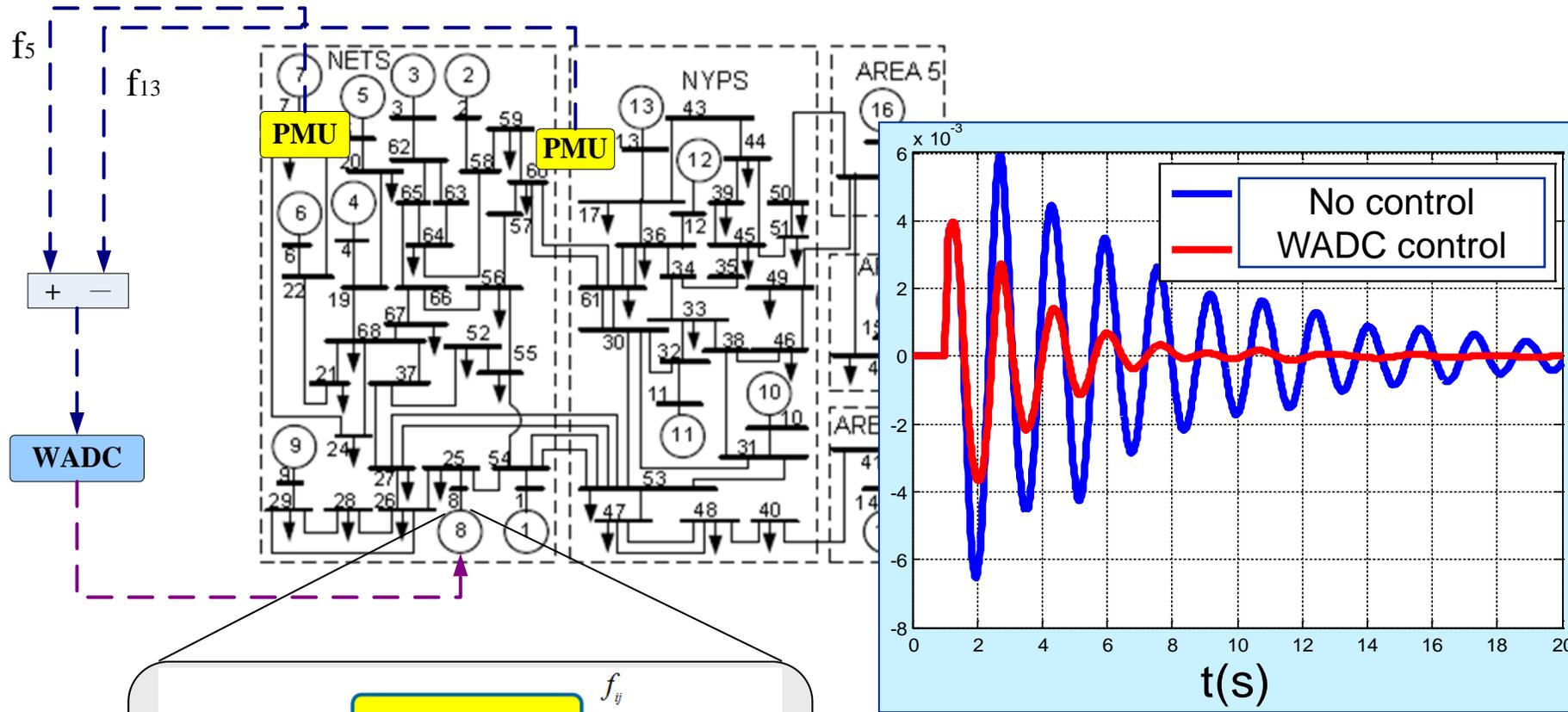
- 3 EU Events
 - Dec 3rd 2017 (0.29 Hz)
 - Dec 1st 2016
 - February 19th & 24th 2011



MW flow in 345 KV tie-line between NYISO and ISO-NE



Synchrophasor-Based Wide Area Oscillations Damping Controller

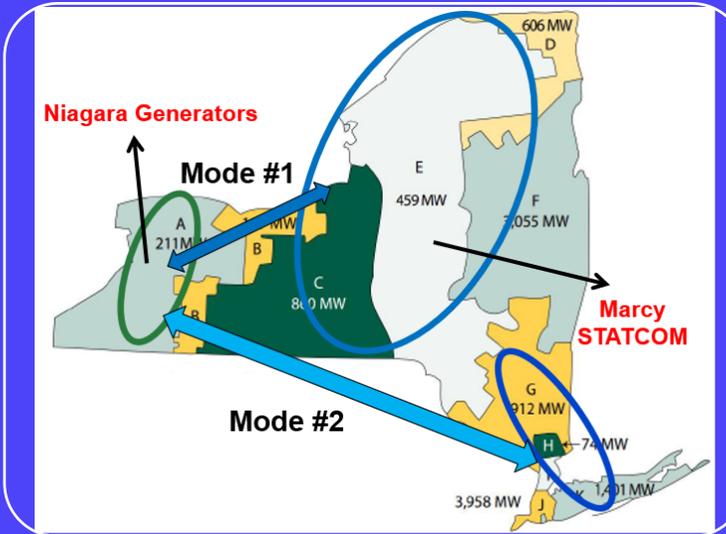


In collaboration with University Tennessee Knoxville (UTK)

- Improved Damping of Target Inter-area/Intra-area Oscillations Mode
- Application of Synchrophasor Technology in Closed Loop Wide Area Control

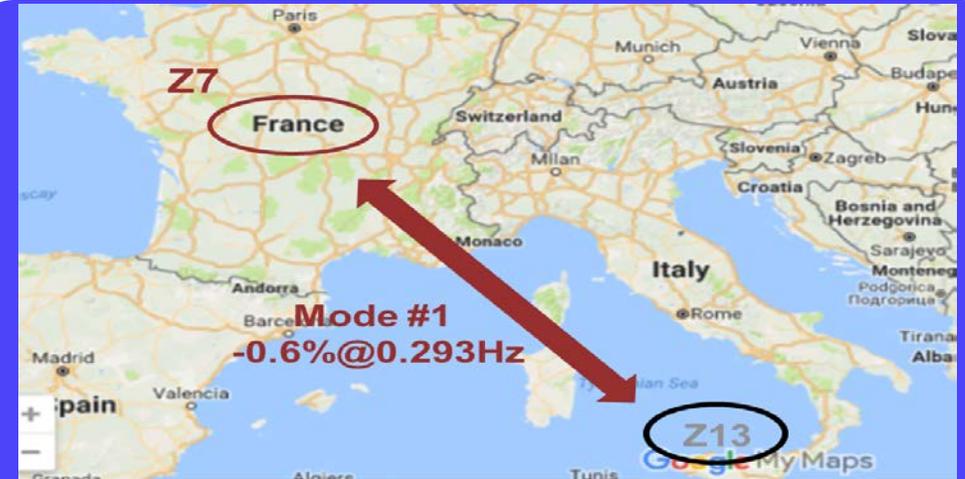
WADC Case Studies

NYPA Case Study



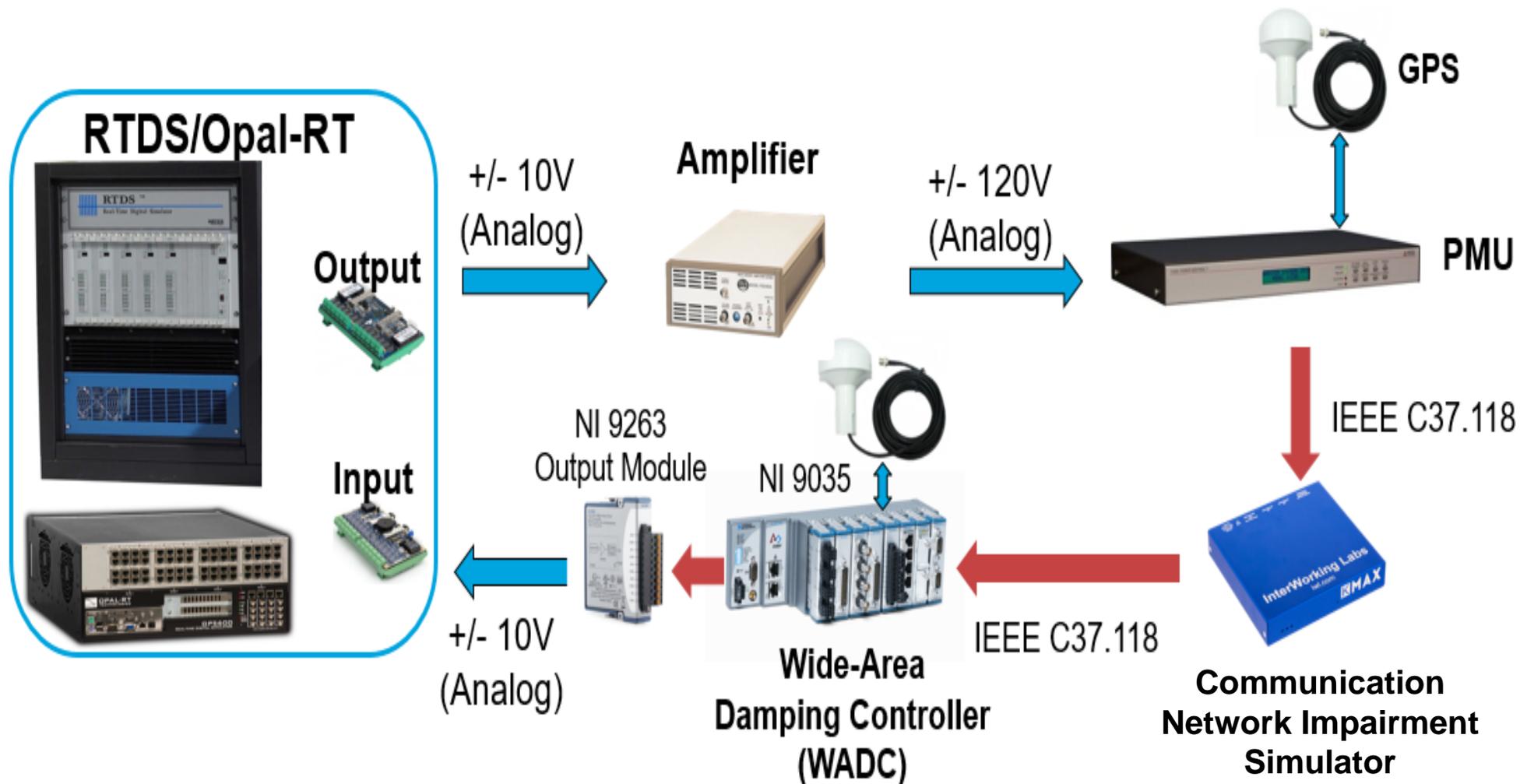
- Study using planning models
- Two dominant modes
 - ‘West-North’ mode
 - ‘West-South’ mode
- Actuators: Marcy STATCOM and Niagara generators

TERNA Case Study



- 2017 event replicated in simulations
- WADC design
 - Actuators: 2 synchronous condensers in South Italy
 - Input: South-North frequency difference

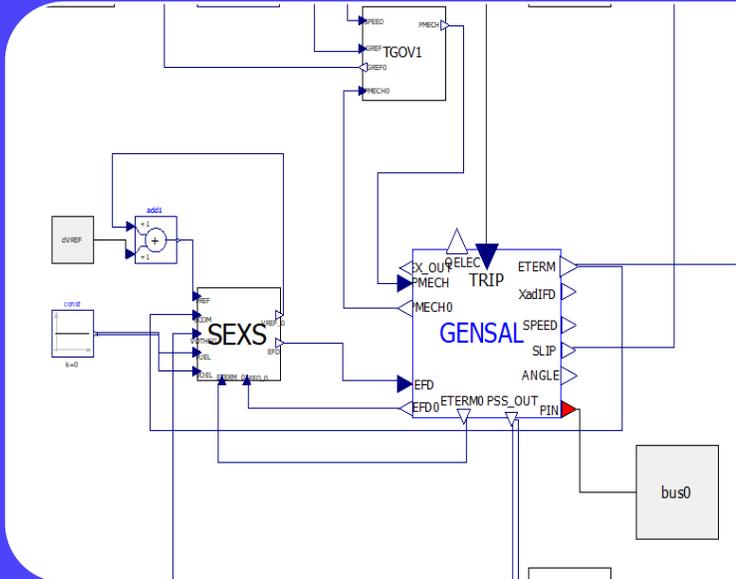
WADC Hardware-In-the-Loop Implementation



Investigate Controller Performance Under Realistic Operating Conditions

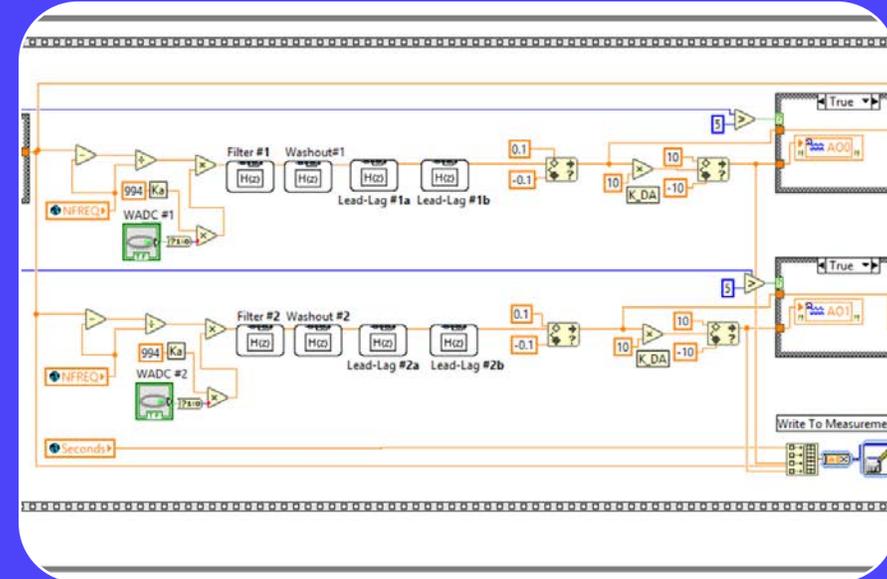
WADC Hardware-In-the-Loop Setup

Model Implementation



- **Grid Model in Digital Simulator Format**
 - RTDS RSCAD
 - OPAL-RT ePHASORSIM
- **Comparison with Offline Simulations**

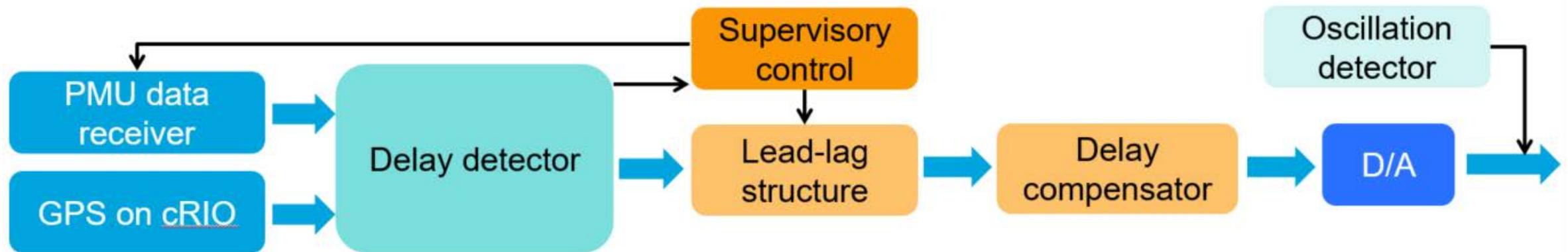
Controller Implementation



- **Hardware: National Instrument's CompactRIO**
- **PMU Data Receiver: IEEE C37.118**
- **WADC Structure**
- **D/A Converter**
- **Visualization GUI**

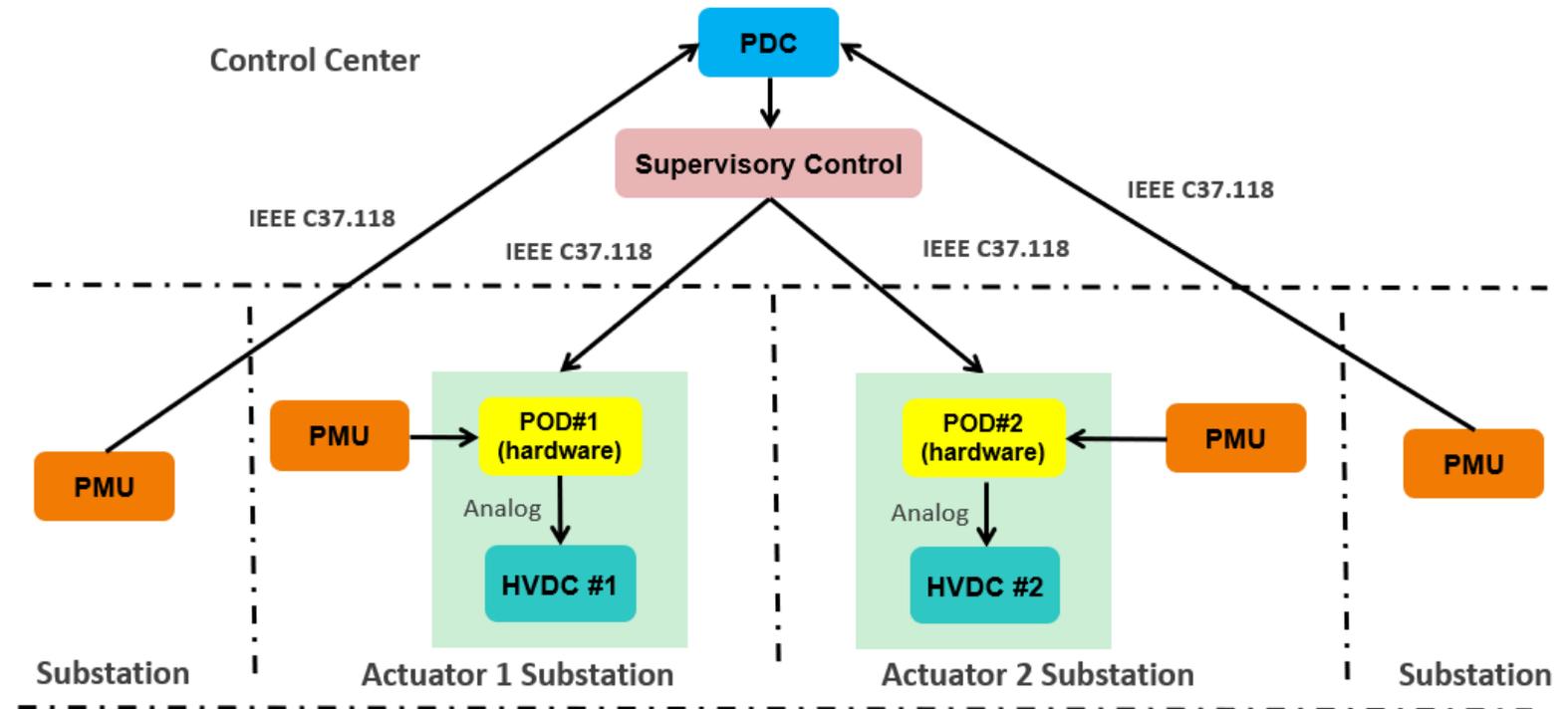
Hardware Implementation of WADC

	Block name	Function
Basic modules	1 PMU data receiver	Unpack PMU data package complying with C37.118
	2 Lead-lag structure	Basic control function
	3 D/A conversion	Convert digital signal to analog signal
Advanced modules	4 GPS module	Capture absolute timestamp
	5 Delay detector	Estimate the time delay
	6 Delay compensator	Eliminate impact of time delay
	7 Supervisory control	Switch PMU channel, enable/disable controller
	8 Oscillation detector	Disable controller if no oscillation



WADC with Backup PMU Channels and Backup Actuators

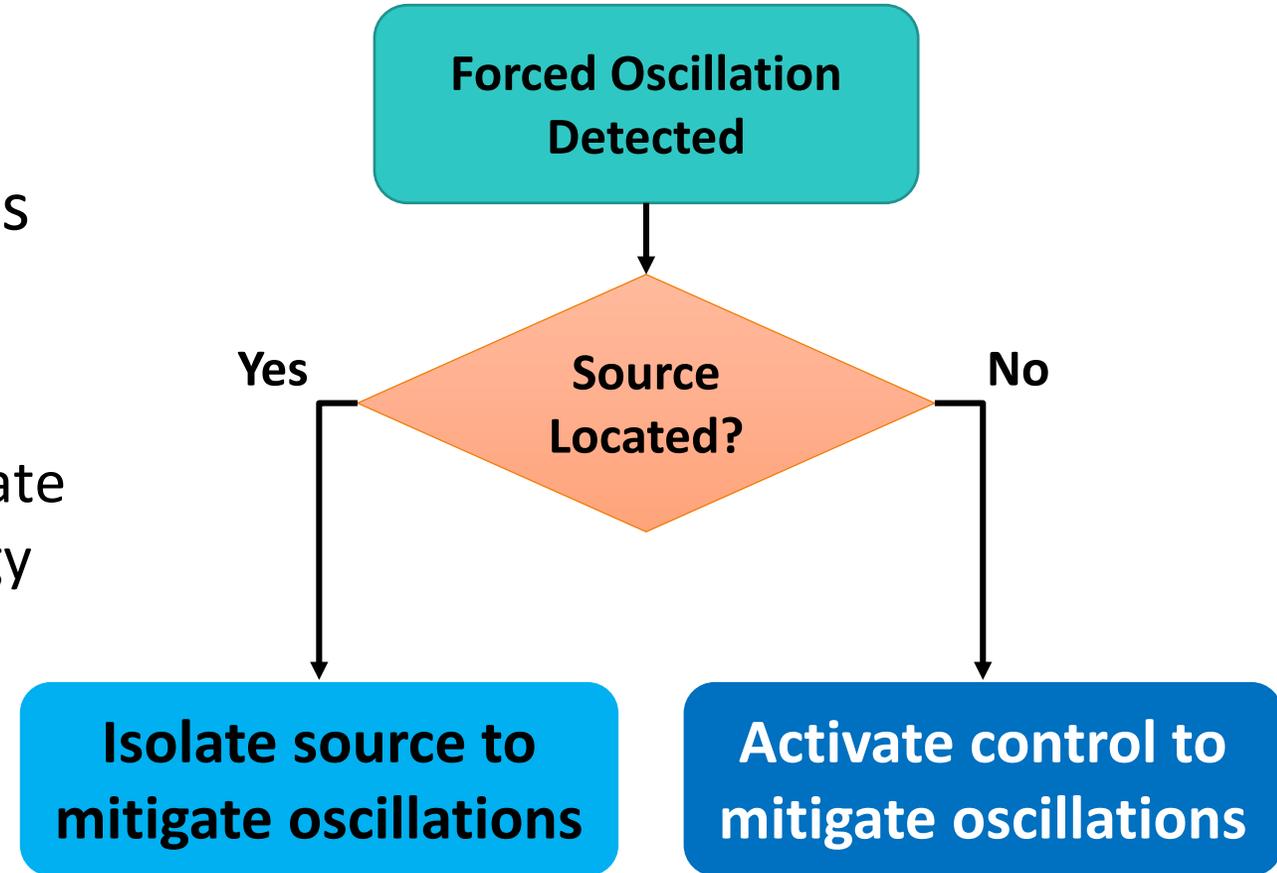
- Distributed control structure with multiple PMUs and multiple actuators
 - Multiple actuators in case of actuator out-of-service
 - Supervisory control:
 - Central: Select actuators
 - Local: Switch to local PMU in case of loss of remote PMUs



Forced Oscillations Mitigation

- Forced Oscillation Source Location
- Use of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) and/or IBRs to suppress magnitude of forced oscillations
 - If source cannot be located quickly, activate control to reduce forced oscillation energy
 - Allow sufficient time to locate source

*In collaboration with University
Tennessee Knoxville (UTK)*



Forced Oscillation Mitigation Using BESS

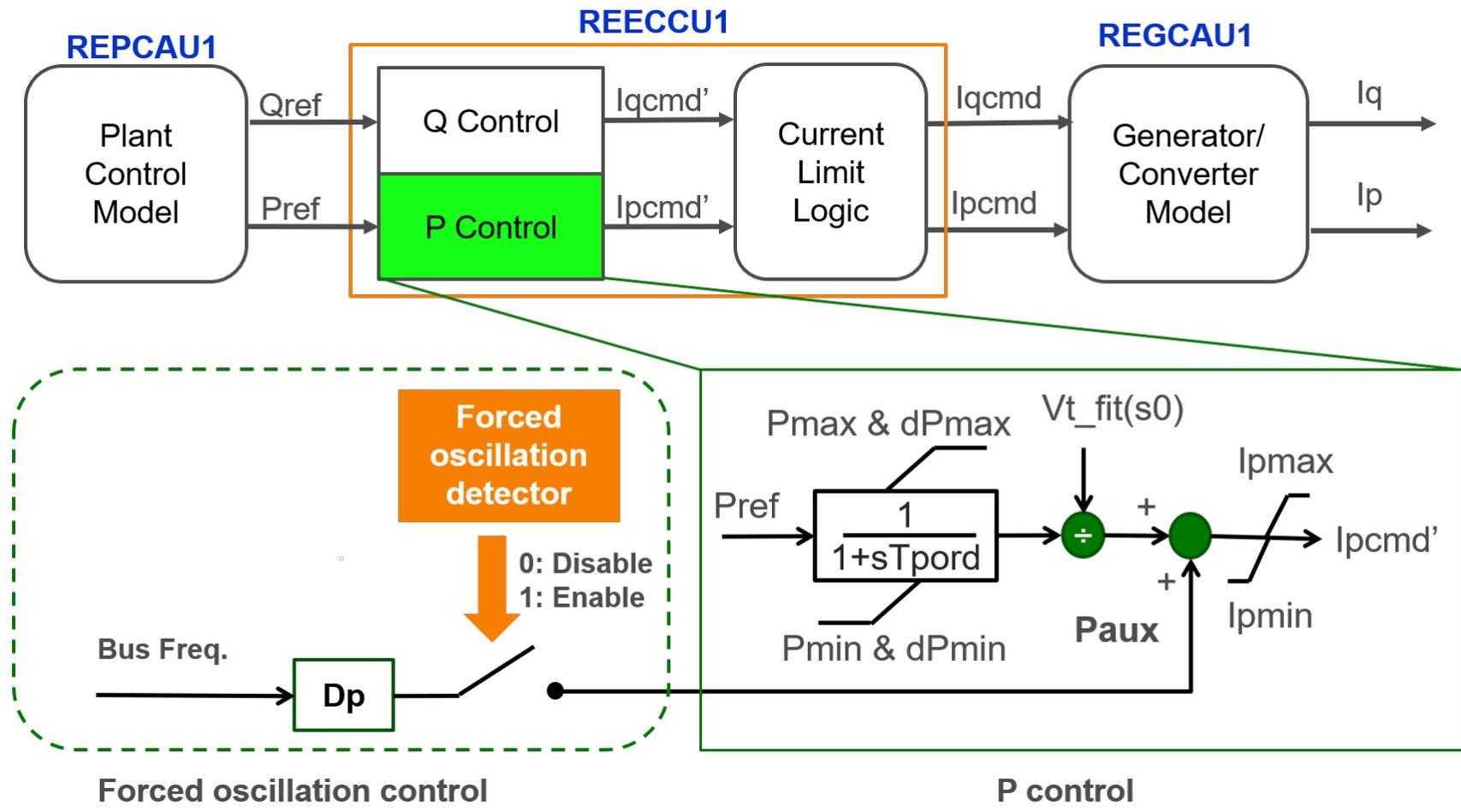
Controller

- Input: Frequency deviation of a HV bus close to the BESS
- Output: Added to P_{aux} to modulate the active current command

- Forced oscillation detector
- Droop control

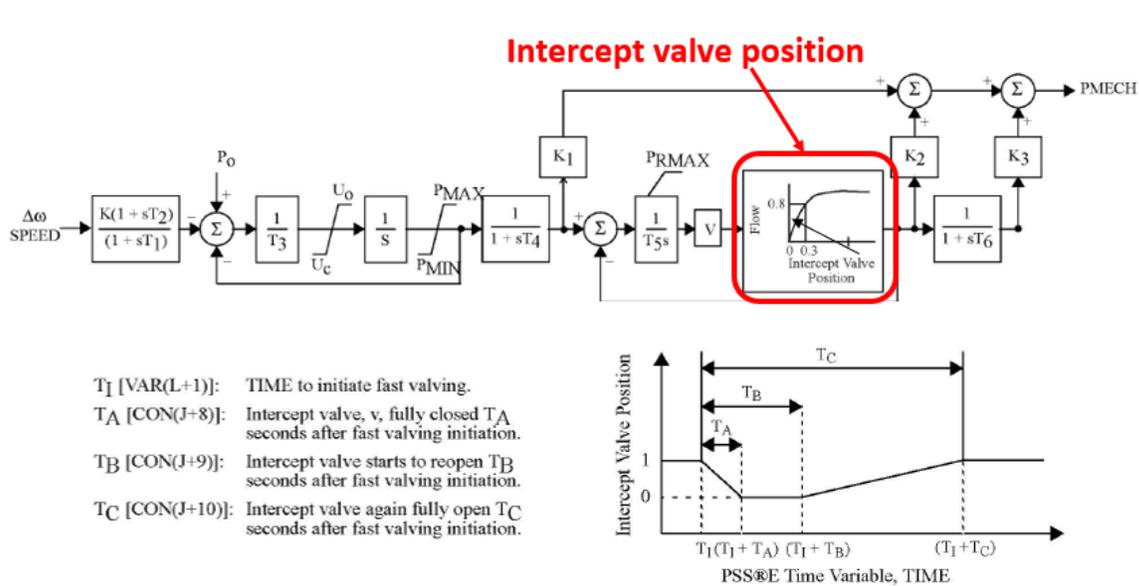
WECC BESS model used

- Active power control of the BESS electrical control model

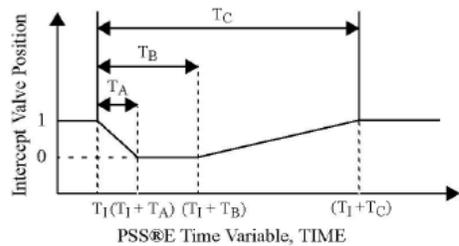


Replication of EI January 2019 Forced Oscillation Event

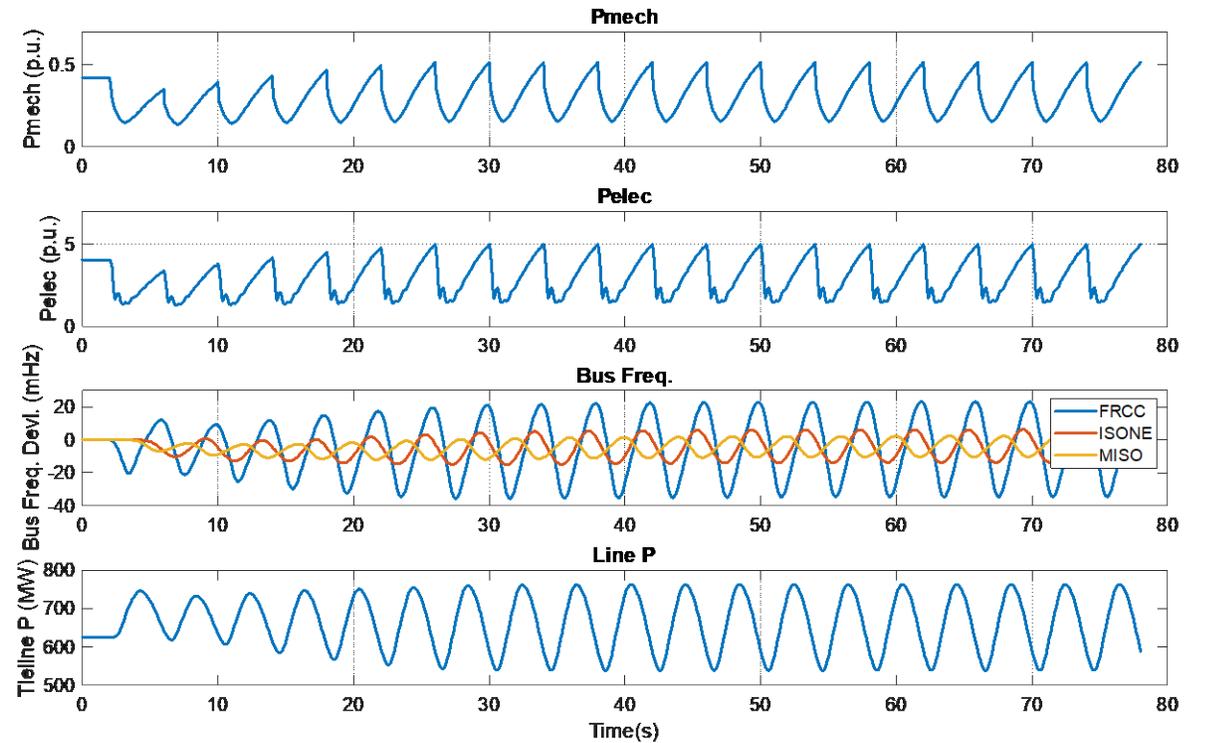
- Fast valving feature of the TGOV3 model used to replicate the event
- Initiate fast valve every 4 seconds



T_I [VAR(L+1)]: TIME to initiate fast valving.
 T_A [CON(J+8)]: Intercept valve, v, fully closed T_A seconds after fast valving initiation.
 T_B [CON(J+9)]: Intercept valve starts to reopen T_B seconds after fast valving initiation.
 T_C [CON(J+10)]: Intercept valve again fully open T_C seconds after fast valving initiation.

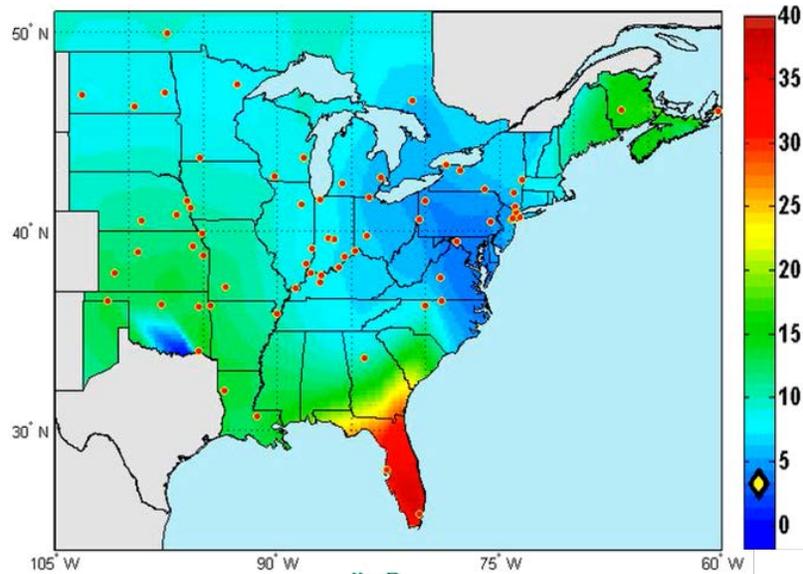


TGOV3 governor model

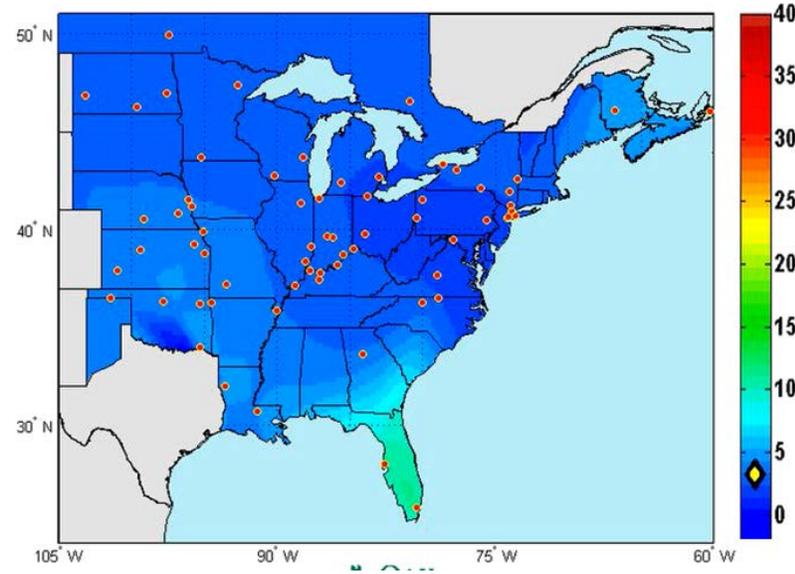


Simulation Results

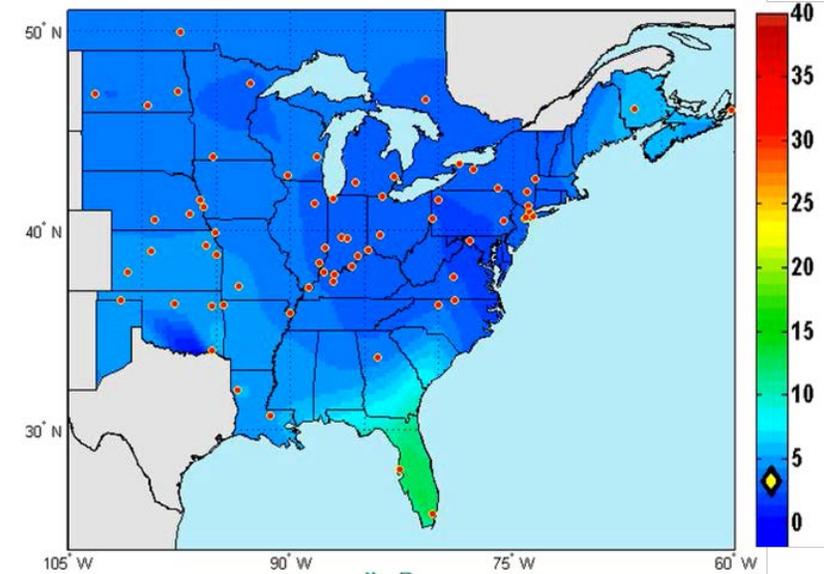
- Source location: Florida
- BESS location: Florida



No Control



**With Control
(1×409MW BESS in Florida)**



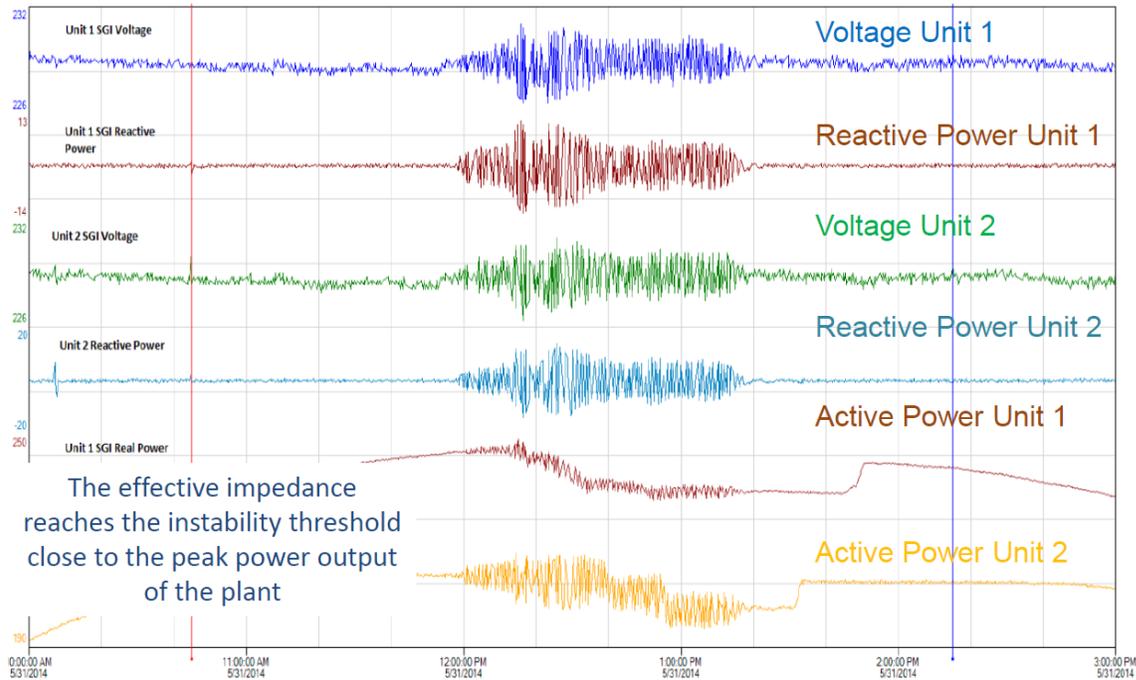
**With Control
(12×35MW BESSs in Florida)**

Sub-Synchronous Oscillations due to Inverter Controls

- Inverter controls might create sub-synchronous oscillations due to control interactions and/or network resonance
- Such oscillations are usually in the frequency band of 5.0-15.0 Hz

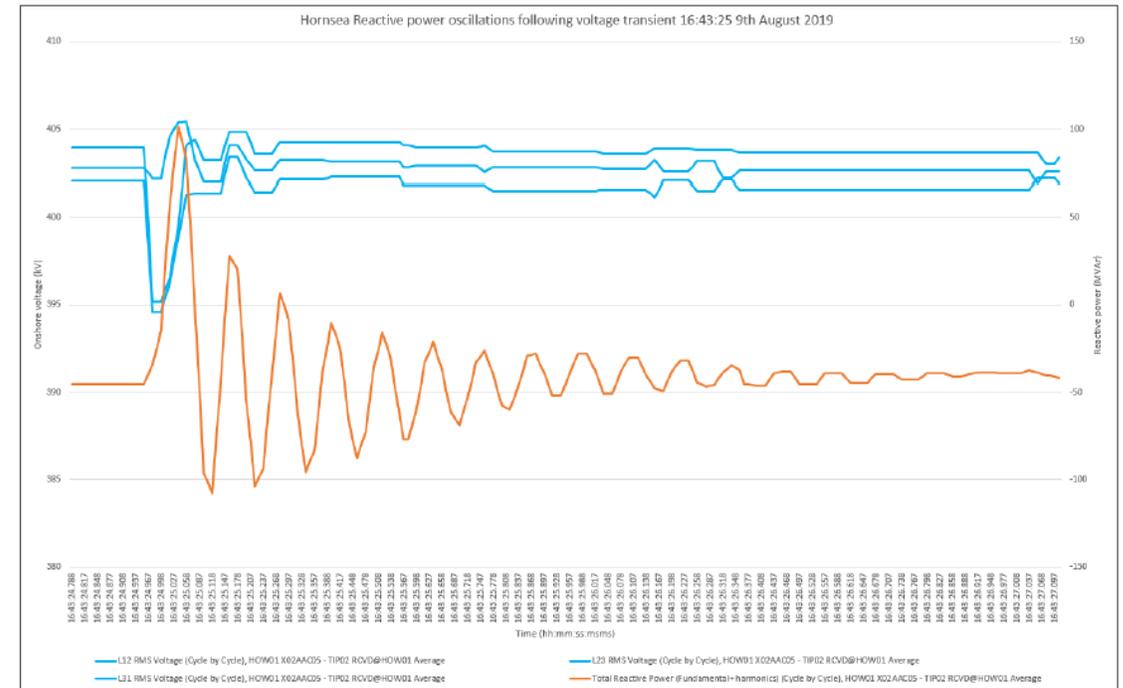
California

PV Plant – ~7 Hz Oscillation



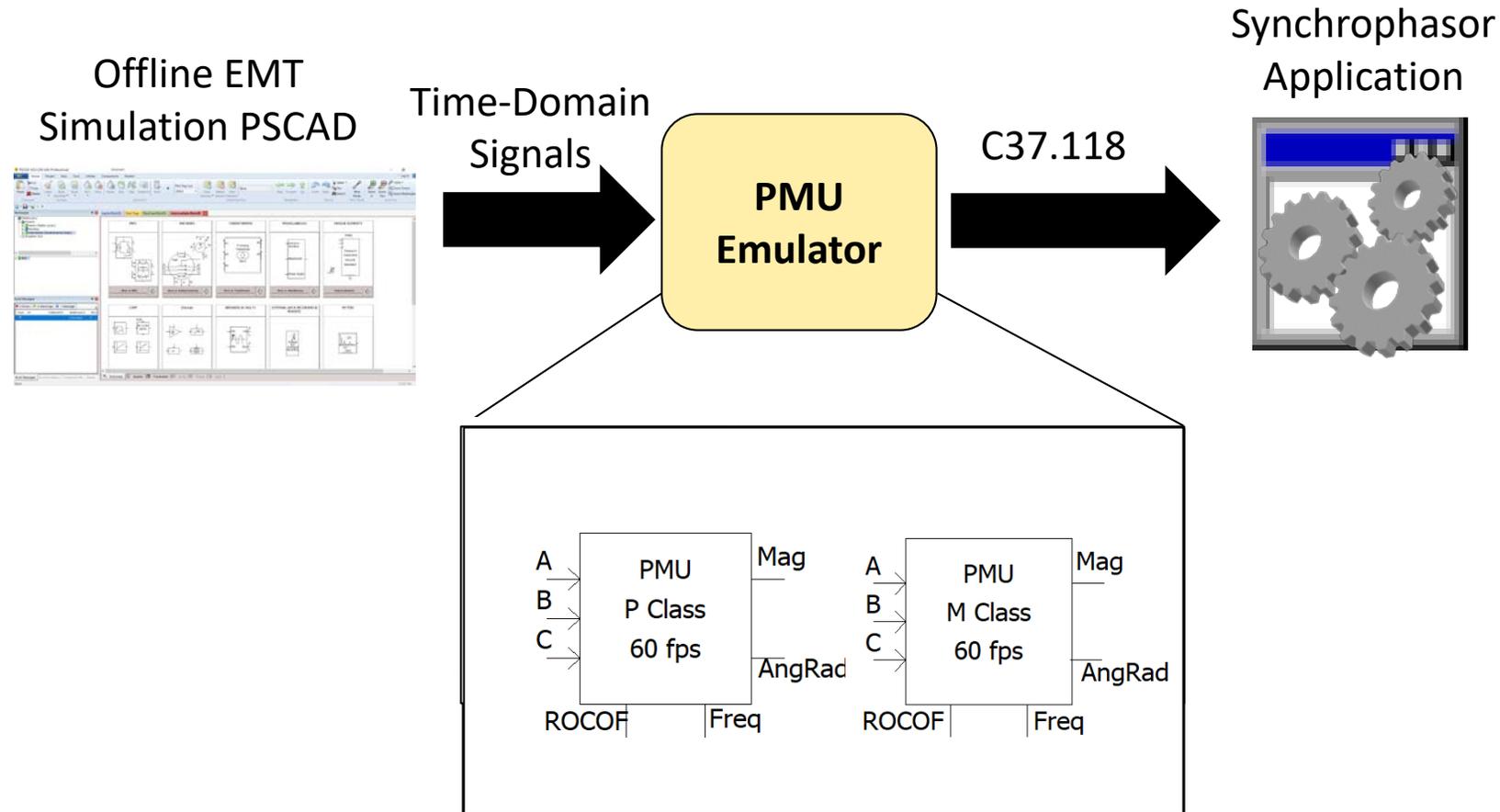
GB August 2019 Event

~ 8Hz oscillations observed at Hornsea wind park reactive power after a 2% voltage step change



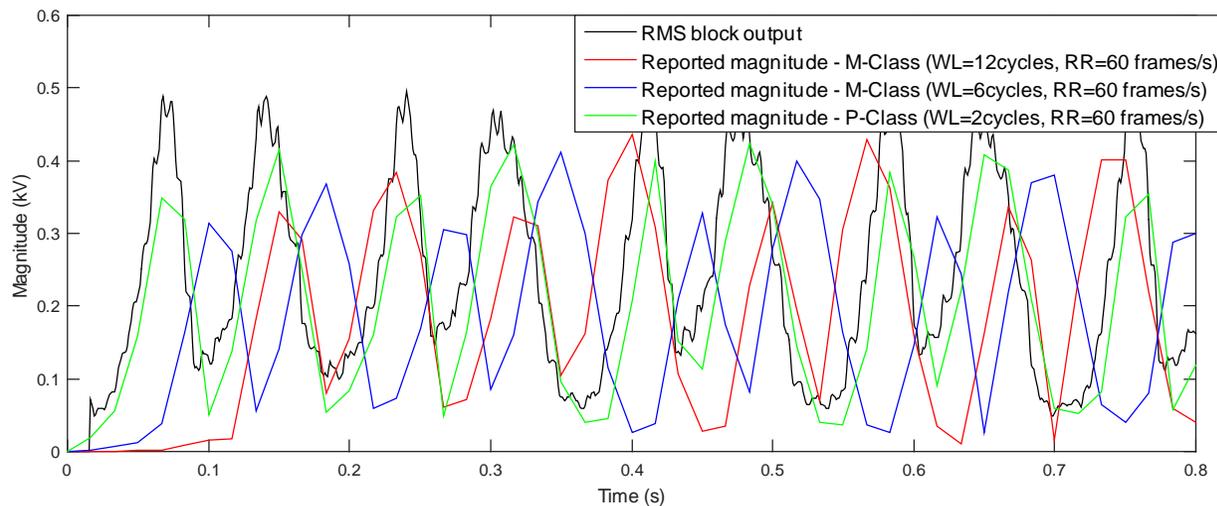
PMU Emulator, A Tool to Investigate Impact of PMU Signal Processing

- PMU Emulator provides “simulated Synchronphasors” by applying PMU signal processing model to phasors and time-domain signals from dynamic and EMT simulation tools

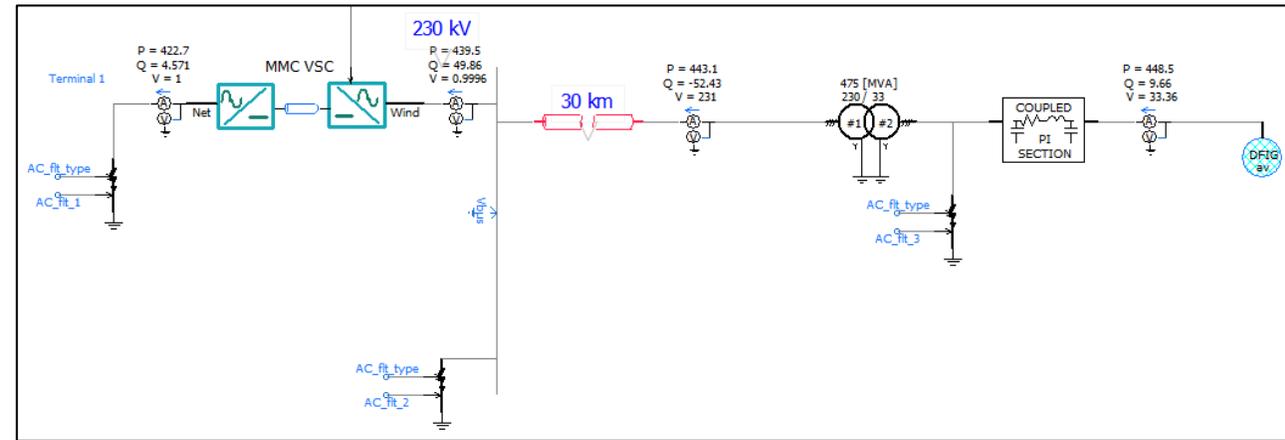


PMU Limitations in Monitoring Fast Dynamics in Low Inertia Systems

- Signal processing within a PMU might compromise the accuracy of the monitored oscillations



PMU reported magnitude (RR=60 frames/s) versus true RMS of input signal



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